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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS

U. S.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

by James J. Naive and Gae A. Bennett

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CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

Over the long run, U.S. farm exports to the Western Hemisphere have kept pace with the rapid rise of total U.S. agricultural exports, increasing from a 1935-39 annual average of \$119 million (16 percent of total exports) to over \$1 billion (20 percent) in 1963. But in recent years, this pace has been maintained only through stepped-up shipments to Canada; exports to Latin America have fallen.

Underlying the recent weakness in the Latin American market--aside from the cut-off in Cuban trade--has been the economic plight besetting much of the region. Many countries are faced with serious inflation, balance-of-payments deficits, and faltering economic growth. Counter-measures have often resulted in the erection of trade barriers to regulate the flow of scarce exchange. This, coupled with political instability in Latin America, has hampered U.S. agricultural exports.

However, evidence of economic and political improvement in Latin America is apparent. The Alliance for Progress is proof of a concerted effort in economic development. The political structure of Latin America seems much firmer than 5 or 10 years ago. (5) 1/

Canada will likely remain the dominant Hemisphere market and a leading world market

1/ Underscored numbers in parentheses refer to References, page 35.

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1. BR. HONDURAS
2. HONDURAS
3. TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

for U.S. farm products. Canada's economy is expected to continue its current high level of activity, with a favorable growth rate of per capita income. An increase in demand for farm goods should result in a continuation of the uptrend in U.S. agricultural exports to Canada.

The potential for expanding sales is particularly great in Latin America. Continuing problems of foreign exchange and competition from other suppliers are expected to be more than offset by an upsurge in potential demand, little net gain in local production, and a continuation of the Food for Peace program. Latin America may soon be entering a period of accelerated growth and demand. In that case, growth in commercial exports could easily follow the expanding pattern of agricultural sales to Japan and Spain.

Development is a long-run proposition that often follows a fluctuating upward course. (4) Accordingly, the level of development varies among Latin American countries. Since changes in income greatly influence purchases of farm products in Latin America, a rapid rise in per capita income would result in a large increase in demand that probably could not be met by expanded domestic production. Hence, Latin American requirements for agricultural imports will likely rise at a varying rate, depending on each country's level of development. Immediate prospects are brightest in Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela, where development appears to be accelerating.

Thus, the Western Hemisphere generally should continue to be an expanding market for U.S. agricultural products and could likely take a larger share of total exports. This sales potential should be carefully considered in planning international market development and promotion programs.

INTRODUCTION

Foreign trade has become increasingly important as an outlet for the abundant U.S. farm production. U.S. agricultural exports have recently been at their highest levels, increasing from \$3.9 billion in 1958 to \$5.6 billion in 1963. Reports indicate that such exports reached \$6.3 billion in 1964. The total value in 1963 was equivalent to about one-sixth of cash receipts from farm marketings and represented the output of 1 out of every 4 acres harvested in the United States. (11) Expanded markets in Western Hemisphere countries have contributed to the rise of U.S. agricultural exports, and will very likely account for a share of future gains.

Currently, there is concern over the U.S. balance of international payments. Efforts have been intensified to expand or establish export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities to help improve the foreign balance. The largest U.S. market has been in Western Europe. However, future export prospects to this market are uncertain because of the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Economic Community (EEC). Thus, other world markets are receiving increased attention.

This report provides comprehensive information for assessing Western Hemisphere markets. Unless noted otherwise, reference to the Western Hemisphere will include Canada and the republics and territories of Latin America and will exclude the United States, Puerto Rico, and U.S. island possessions. Because of their obvious differences, Canada and Latin America will often be discussed separately. Data for Cuba, formerly a leading trading partner of the United States, are included in tables but will be mentioned only briefly, since U.S.-Cuban diplomatic and economic relations are suspended.

The analytical framework of this report is oriented primarily toward the export phase of U.S. agricultural trade. Imports from the Western Hemisphere, being essential to maintain the

U.S. level of living, are also included. The report focuses on trade during 1960-63. For long-run analysis, comparisons are made with periods prior to and following World War II.

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture--such as raw hides and skins, unmanufactured tobacco, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural. Trade statistics exclude shipments intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

Trade data are given in terms of value only. U.S. exports are valued at the U.S. port of exportation f.o.b. (free on board); U.S. imports are valued on an f.o.b. basis at the foreign port of origin. Fluctuations, therefore, may result from changes in price as well as changes in quantity.

For an earlier report on this subject, see "U.S. Agricultural Trade with Latin America," FAS M-57, May 1959, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service.

FACTORS AFFECTING U.S. AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

U.S. agricultural trade with the Western Hemisphere has increased during the past two decades. Currently, both U.S. exports and imports of farm products are substantially greater than in the periods prior to and following World War II. But the uptrend in trade has not followed a regular or continuous course.

In analyzing long-run trends or short-run fluctuations and assessing future prospects, it is necessary to consider factors that affect or cause agricultural trade to change. They may be economic, political, social, or combinations of these factors. In some cases they may be apparent; in others they may be hardly discernable.

U.S. exports of agricultural products to the Western Hemisphere depend largely upon the following factors: The potential demand for farm products; the availability of locally produced farm products to meet domestic demand; the availability of foreign exchange reserves or international liquidity; foreign trade policy; and competitive prices of U.S. agricultural export commodities.

Demand

The potential demand for farm products is primarily determined by population and consumer income and propensities and needs. This function explains much of the rise in Western Hemisphere agricultural imports from the United States.

Population in the Western Hemisphere in mid-1963 was an estimated 244 million, approximately 8 percent of the world total (table 1). Six countries--Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Canada--accounted for 80 percent of the Hemisphere's population. More importantly, it has increased rapidly and will continue to do so; Latin America's present rate of increase of about 2.8 percent is the highest of any major region in the world. (13) Hemisphere population increased at an average annual compound rate of 2.2 percent from 1940 to 1950 and 2.8 percent from 1950 to 1960. The future annual growth rate has been projected over 3.0 percent. Annual growth rates for Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela presently exceed 3.0 percent.

Another significant aspect of Hemisphere population is migration from rural to urban areas. From 1950 to 1960, the percentage of Hemisphere population in urban areas increased from 41 to 50 percent (table 1). This shift was especially prominent in Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, and Venezuela. This migration has particular relevancy in Latin America, since evidence indicates that income and demand are higher in urban areas. It also reflects the growing need for increased marketing facilities, ranging from retail outlets to transportation networks, to supply an urban population presently expanding at a rate of 4.5 percent per year. (13)

Consumer income is the second primary element in the demand function for farm products, both as to the level and the rate of change of real per capita income.

Per capita income in the two regions of the Western Hemisphere is distinctly different: In Canada it is high; in Latin America it is low. Per capita national income in 1960-62 in Canada was estimated at \$1,482; in Latin America, \$255 (table 2). While there is conjecture about the preciseness of income estimates used for international comparison, there appears to be no disagreement in the generalization that the income level in Latin America is low: Estimates in 1960-62 ranged from a low of \$60 in Haiti to a high of \$593 in Venezuela.

The rate of change in per capita income is particularly important in Latin America. Per capita income in Latin America since 1950 has risen but at an irregular rate. (13) In the 1950 decade, it fell from an estimated 2.2 percent in the first half to 1.4 percent in the second. Since then, it has been very unstable, falling sharply in 1962 and 1963 after an earlier acceleration. However, estimates for 1964 indicate an improvement, with gains in all Latin American countries except Cuba, Haiti, Panama, and Brazil. Further income gains are expected in the remainder of the 1960 decade through the efforts of the Alliance for Progress and other development programs.

The effect of income on demand for farm products is especially notable in low-income regions such as Latin America. Purchases are restricted by low incomes, but if incomes rise, purchases are increased. On the other hand, in countries with high incomes and consumption, such as Canada, rising incomes may have only a small effect on purchases.

Food consumption levels in Latin America indicate the potential for increasing demand with rising incomes. In 1959-61, daily per capita consumption averaged 2,570 calories, 66.1 grams of protein, and 60.3 grams of fat. (9) These levels are low compared to the high-income regions of the world. Furthermore, when comparing the average consumption of Latin American countries to nutritional reference standards that represent minimum physiological requirements, there were 14 countries deficient in calories, 10 deficient in protein, and 7 deficient in fat. 2/ Such consumption levels represent a large potential demand, particularly when considering the great variations in consumption in many Latin American countries.

Supply

The potential demand for farm products in the Western Hemisphere indicates a need for greater supplies. The availability of locally produced farm products to meet domestic demand is an important determinant in the import requirements of such products.

2/ Nutritional reference standards for minimum physiological requirements are given in "The World Food Budget, 1970." (10)

Agricultural production in the Western Hemisphere has increased in recent years. The annual rate of increase was highest for Canada, averaging 3.8 percent for 1959/60-1964/65 compared to 0.8 percent for Latin America. (5) Greatest increases have been in cereal production, particularly in Canada.

For Latin America, gains in production were greatest for food commodities, averaging 2.1 percent annually in 1959/60-1964/65. The higher rate of increase for food production reflects the pressure of food needs as well as the marketing problems related to major export crops, particularly coffee and cocoa.

Production gains for Latin America in 1959/60-1964/65, however, have been less than population growth, while for Canada production has increased at a rate exceeding population growth. (5) Total agricultural output per capita for Canada has increased an average of 1.6 percent per year for this period; for Latin America, it has declined an average of 1.9 percent per year. However, per capita food production for Latin America has been somewhat better, declining at a rate of only 0.8 percent per year.

Projections indicate that Canadian production will probably continue to increase, generally at rates of the past several years. Latin American output may show higher total and per capita production rates for the second half of the present decade than for the first half. (10) Also, the trend to greater gains in food production as compared with export production will continue. However, it is not likely that production gains in either export or food crops will much more than offset population growth. This means that projected imports should be somewhat above present levels.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

The potential import demand for farm products in Latin America may be partially ineffective for consumers and inaccessible to exporters because of Latin America's unfavorable foreign exchange position since the mid-1950's, particularly for Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay. Latin American reserves dropped from an annual average of \$3.4 billion in 1955-59 to \$2.7 billion in 1963 (table 3). Underlying this situation since the middle of the 1950 decade were deteriorating terms of international trade for Latin America, a general decline in export prices, and a general increase in the prices of capital good imports needed for development (tables 4 and 5). The downtrend also reflects the growing inability of Latin America to increase the value of exports to offset greater import needs, especially with the requirements of recent development plans. Canada, on the other hand, has been able to maintain a relatively good exchange position; 1963 holdings of \$2.6 billion were 35 percent above the 1950-54 annual average.

Foreign exchange problems are expected to continue in the second half of the present decade for Latin America, with a corresponding damper on commercial agricultural imports. They may be offset to some extent in the short run by increased foreign assistance for development and other purposes.

Foreign Trade Policies

For various reasons, governments have adopted foreign trade policies which affect trade in agricultural commodities. Most often, policies have been used to protect domestic industries, to raise revenue, to regulate the flow of scarce foreign exchange, or to enhance national security.

As a means of curbing the outflow of gold and foreign exchange, many countries in the Western Hemisphere have placed restrictive controls on imports. Tariffs on many agricultural products are especially high in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Mexico. Additional surcharges, which may double the cost of imports, are commonly used. There are foreign exchange controls on imports in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, and Paraguay; and import licensing systems in Canada, Ecuador, and Mexico. (6)

Several countries are parties to multilateral or bilateral trade agreements. Canada, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay are members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and Argentina, El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay, and Venezuela have trade agreements with the United States. (6)

In addition, two regional trade groups in Latin America have recently been organized: The Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay; and the Central American Common Market (CACM), including Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. These associations were formed to promote economic development through the expansion of intraregional trade. Economic integration has moved beyond the conception stage in CACM, which plans to be a free trade area with a common import tariff by early 1966. In contrast, LAFTA intends to eliminate intraregional duties and charges over a 12-year period, but has no immediate plans to establish common import duties and charges.

The U.S. Food for Peace program, carried out under Public Law 480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), has probably had more influence on agricultural trade than any other legislative policy, not only in the Western Hemisphere but in the world. Its activities are carried out under four titles: Title I provides for the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities to friendly countries with payment to be received in local currency of the recipient country; Title II authorizes grants of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of farm products for famine relief and other assistance, including economic development; Title III provides for the authorization of CCC-owned commodities for domestic and foreign donation programs and for barter for an equal value of strategic or other materials; and Title IV provides for sales of agricultural commodities on a long-term dollar credit basis. (8) Program shipments include surplus commodities such as wheat, flour, dairy products, oilseeds, rice, feedgrains, and cotton.

The Food for Peace program is primarily associated with the less developed countries; in the Western Hemisphere it affects only Latin America--shipments to Canada are minimal, and limited to barter transactions. Shipments to Latin America since the outset of the program have increased more than threefold and have constituted a rising portion of U.S. farm exports to the region (table 6). Agricultural exports under programs amounted to \$178 million in 1963, 36 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports, contrasted to \$55 million in 1955, 13 percent of the total.

Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Peru, and Mexico were the major recipients of P.L.480 farm exports in 1963, accounting for 90 percent of the regional total; shipments to Brazil, totaling \$86 million, were the largest; shipments to the other countries ranged from \$9.2 million to \$15.1 million.

Prices

Selling agricultural commodities in the world market is a highly competitive business. About three-fourths of foreign agricultural products entering world trade compete directly with

U.S. agricultural exports. The abundant production of American farms enables the United States to offer a wide range of agricultural products on the world market at relatively low prices. In instances where U.S. commodity prices are above world levels, the Government may assist sales by means of competitive pricing programs, which provide payment assistance. (7)

Price competition is also modified by international agreements. The International Wheat Agreement affects the United States most, since wheat is the leading commodity exported.

An advantage the United States has over other foreign suppliers is its proximity to neighboring markets in the Western Hemisphere. This is an important factor in the amount of farm exports to Canada, particularly for cotton, fruits, vegetables, and meats.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The Western Hemisphere has been an expanding market for U.S. farm products since World War II. In 1963, exports of \$1.1 billion, a record high, were nine times the annual 1935-39 average and nearly double the 1945-49 average (table 7). Significant gains have been registered since 1960.

However, the Hemisphere's share of U.S. farm exports has dropped since the early 1950's, from 23 percent in 1950-54 to 20 percent in 1963. This decline largely resulted from lower exports to Latin America and reflected the area's sluggish economic growth and low level of exchange reserves plus the U.S. embargo on trade with Cuba on February 1, 1962, formerly the second largest market in the Hemisphere. Increases in farm exports to Canada were only partially offsetting.

Leading Countries

During 1963, 54 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to the Western Hemisphere moved to Canada; the remainder went to Latin America, with Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, Dominican Republic and Peru accounting for over half of those shipments.

Canada.--Canada was exceeded only by Japan as a destination for exports of U.S. farm products in 1963. This reflects strong Canadian demand emanating from one of the highest levels of per capita income in the world. In addition, the United States, having a common border with Canada, is able to profit from a locational advantage.

Canada is the largest U.S. market for fruits and vegetables and is a major U.S. market for corn, cotton, soybeans, meat, oilcake and meal, and hides and skins. Many of these exports are either wholly or seasonally complementary to Canadian production.

U.S. farm exports to Canada increased from an annual average of \$271 million in 1950-54 to \$597 million in 1963 (table 8). However, since the St. Lawrence Seaway was opened, U.S. exports have included intransit grain and soybean shipments of unknown destination moving through Canada. ^{3/} Thus, U.S. farm exports for consumption in Canada have increased only slightly in recent years, from \$402 million in 1960 to \$430 million in 1963.

^{3/} Transshipments amounted to \$30 million in 1960, \$70 million in 1961, \$90 million in 1962, and \$167 million in 1963. (11)

Fruits and vegetables, which comprise the bulk of the U.S. farm products for consumption in Canada, totaled \$168 million in 1963. This was 70 percent above the 1950-54 annual average but slightly below shipments in 1960.

Shipments of cotton, another major export, have fluctuated little since 1960. The annual average for 1960-63 was \$47 million, 21 percent below 1950-54 but 48 percent above 1955-59.

Shipments of corn and soybeans have increased since 1950 (after allowing for intransit shipments), largely as a result of rising feed demands of the Canadian livestock industry. The uptrend can also be partly attributed to increases in Canadian foreign sales of oilcake and meal.

Exports of meat have gained substantially since Canada removed the embargo on U.S. uncooked pork in February 1960. The embargo had been evoked because of vesicular exanthema. Meat shipments in 1963 were at a high of \$35 million, more than triple the annual average in the 1950 decade.

Brazil.--Agricultural exports to Brazil, the largest U.S. market in Latin America, have averaged over \$100 million since 1960, nearly three times the 1955-59 average (table 8). The sharp rise is mainly attributed to increased P.L. 480 sales. Wheat has accounted for about four-fifths of total U.S. farm shipments to Brazil. Dairy products and products under relief and charity have accounted for most of the remainder.

Mexico.--Mexico is a principal commercial market in the Hemisphere for U.S. agricultural products. Corn, other feed grains, and dairy products are the major export items. U.S. farm exports to Mexico in 1963 totaled \$83 million, 32 percent above the previous year. Annual changes were largely attributed to fluctuations in corn shipments. In adverse crop years in Mexico, such as 1962/63, domestic supplies are supplemented with corn imports. In 1963 this led to more than a tripling of U.S. corn shipments above the previous year.

Venezuela.--There has been a recent downtrend in U.S. agricultural exports to Venezuela, a leading dollar market in the Western Hemisphere. Shipments in 1963 totaled \$68 million, down from \$92 million in 1960. Main U.S. farm exports to Venezuela are wheat, dried milk, fruits, fats and oils, and eggs. Shipments of dairy products have declined substantially since 1950 due to increased competition from the Netherlands, Denmark, and Canada, and increased domestic production. Exports of wheat flour have been replaced by wheat since the 1950 decade. After reaching a high of \$19 million in 1961, U.S. wheat exports to Venezuela dropped to \$12 million in 1962 and \$13 million in 1963 as a result of larger Venezuelan imports from Canada. Venezuela has been the leading U.S. export market in Latin America for fresh and processed fruits; in 1963, shipments totaled \$7.3 million.

Others.--Colombia, Chile, and Peru together accounted for approximately 6 percent of U.S. agricultural shipments to the Hemisphere in 1963; wheat, fats and oils, and dairy products were the major shipments.

Since the fall of the Trujillo Government in 1961, exports to Dominican Republic have shown very large gains, up to \$21.3 million in 1963 from only \$2.5 million in 1961. This was the result of rescinding economic sanctions on the country by the Organization of American States, U.S. assistance under the Alliance for Progress, and the improved economic position of the Dominican Republic, due to higher prices for sugar--its major export commodity.

Major commodities

U.S. agricultural exports to the Western Hemisphere in 1963 were valued at \$1.1 billion. The following commodities accounted for 79 percent of that total: wheat and flour, 19 percent; fruits and preparations, 12 percent; corn, 11 percent; vegetables and preparations, 7 percent; oilseeds, 7 percent; dairy products, 5 percent; cotton, 5 percent; meat and meat products, 5 percent; fats and oils, 5 percent; rice, 2 percent; and tobacco, 1 percent. The main commodities shipped under Government programs, which comprise a substantial part of exports to Latin America, are wheat and flour, dried milk, cotton, and vegetable oils.

Wheat and flour.--The Western Hemisphere accounts for about one-sixth of total U.S. wheat and flour exports. Wheat exports to the Hemisphere have trended upward in recent years. Shipments of \$212 million in 1963 were exceeded only in 1961, when exports to Brazil were unusually large. In that year, Argentina had a poor wheat crop and was unable to maintain its normal shipments to Brazil.

Brazil, the leading market, took about 40 percent of the Hemisphere's total in 1963, mostly under P.L. 480, Title I. Wheat exports to Canada, though significant, are mostly intransit shipments through the St. Lawrence Seaway. Exports to Venezuela have declined from the 1961 peak of \$19 million, because of Canadian competition. Other important markets are Chile, Colombia, and Peru, mainly as sales under P.L. 480.

Fruits and preparations.--Shipments of fruits and preparations, the second largest U.S. agricultural export to the Western Hemisphere, increased from an annual average of \$90 million during 1950-54 to \$129 million in 1963. However, the Hemisphere's share of U.S. exports of these commodities declined from 66 percent during 1950-54 to 46 percent during 1963 as a result of sharply rising shipments to the European Free Trade Association and the EEC. Canada accounts for around 85 percent of fruit and preparation shipments to the Western Hemisphere and is responsible for nearly all of the increase during the past decade. During 1963, exports to Canada were comprised of \$21 million of oranges and tangerines; \$14 million of fresh grapes; \$25 million of fruit juices; and \$50 million of other fruit products. Venezuela and Mexico are the largest Latin American markets, taking \$7.3 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, in 1963.

Corn.--U.S. shipments of corn to Western Hemisphere countries--principally Canada and Mexico--have increased markedly since 1960, from \$38 million to \$120 million in 1963. Much of the gain during this period, however, was due to intransit shipments to Canada which ultimately moved through the St. Lawrence Seaway to foreign ports; in 1963, such corn shipments amounted to \$65.8 million, 70 percent of the Canadian total and 55 percent of the Hemisphere total. (11) While U.S. corn shipments to Canada have increased, exports to Mexico have been irregular, increasing only after a poor Mexican corn crop, as in 1963 when exports of \$22 million more than tripled the total of the previous year.

Vegetables and preparations.--The pattern of U.S. exports of vegetables and preparations to the Hemisphere is similar to that for fruits. Canada is the dominant market, with Mexico and Venezuela the largest markets in Latin America. Also, the Hemisphere's share of total exports declined from 77 percent in 1950-54 to 47 percent in 1963. Since 1960, shipments to the Hemisphere have remained constant at about \$80 million, 16 percent above the 1950-54 average but 19 percent below 1955-59. Shipments to Canada, consisting largely of fresh tomatoes, lettuce, potatoes, celery, and carrots, account for three-fourths of the total to the Hemisphere.

Oilseeds.--Canada almost solely dominates U.S. sales of oilseeds to the Western Hemisphere. Exports to Canada in 1963, essentially soybeans, were valued at \$76 million, over 200 percent above 1955-59; these exports, however, included intransit shipments. Exports of oilseeds to Latin America amounted to only \$2.4 million in 1963. The Hemisphere accounted for 15 percent of total U.S. oilseed exports.

Dairy Products.--Shipments of dairy products to the Western Hemisphere amounted to \$56 million during 1963, and accounted for about one-third of U.S. dairy exports to the world. Mexico, Brazil, and Venezuela are the leading markets in this area. Sales to Venezuela, mostly commercial transactions, have been declining in the face of greater competition from Europe and Canada. Exports to Brazil and Mexico have been increasing, owing to increases under P.L. 480. From 70 to 80 percent of dairy products exported to the Hemisphere move under Government programs.

Cotton.--Unmanufactured cotton exports to the Western Hemisphere in 1963 totaled \$55 million, and accounted for 9 percent of U.S. shipments to the world. Sales to the Hemisphere have fluctuated downward from the 1950-54 average of \$79 million. During 1963, about 87 percent of Hemisphere shipments went to Canada and 6 percent to Chile.

Meat.--The Western Hemisphere is an outlet for roughly one-third of U.S. meat and meat product exports. Again, Canada is the largest Hemisphere market, accounting for 64 percent of the shipments in 1963. Venezuela, Mexico, and the Caribbean area--the Bahamas, Bermuda, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, and Trinidad and Tobago--are also major markets. Pork generally accounts for over half of the total, with the remainder comprised of about equal amounts of beef, poultry, and other meat and products. Exports to the Hemisphere have expanded gradually despite the loss of the Cuban market, formerly the second largest; 1963 exports of \$55 million were 89 percent above the 1950-54 average.

Fats and Oils.--Exports of animal and vegetable fats and oils to the Hemisphere have been declining in recent years, due partly to the loss of the Cuban lard market. Shipments to Mexico have also dropped sharply because of increased domestic production and the protectionist policies established to promote it.

Rice.--The pattern and level of U.S. rice exports to the Western Hemisphere changed with the embargo on trade with Cuba; exports dropped from an average of \$119 million in 1950-54, or 51 percent of U.S. total rice exports, to \$22 million in 1963, or 12 percent of the U.S. total. Canada was the leading U.S. rice market in the Hemisphere in 1963, with purchases of \$8.4 million. In 1950-54, Cuba was by far the largest U.S. rice market in the Hemisphere, with imports of \$52 million.

Tobacco.--Shipments of unmanufactured tobacco to this Hemisphere amount to less than 5 percent of U.S. world sales. Exports are dependent largely upon Government assistance programs. The trend in sales has been upward, reaching a high of \$19 million in 1962; Mexico, the leading market, accounted for 28 percent of that total.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The United States is the second leading agricultural importer in the world, in addition to being the leading exporter of farm products. U.S. agricultural imports in 1963 totaled \$4.0 billion ⁴/_; nearly half came from countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The increasing flow of agricultural commodities into the United States is largely in response to the growing U.S. demand resulting from a large population and the world's highest per capita income.

Agricultural imports are an important part of the U.S. level of living, providing consumers a wide variety of products. They also are a source of foreign exchange for exporting countries, providing them the means for reciprocating trade. (7)

Over half of U.S. agricultural imports from the Western Hemisphere are complementary (noncompetitive) commodities which include coffee, cocoa beans, bananas, crude rubber, carpet wool, and hard fibers. Supplementary (partially competitive) imports from the Western Hemisphere include cane sugar, meat, cattle, apparel wool, tobacco, grains and feeds, fruits, nuts, vegetables, cotton, dairy products, and hides and skins.

U.S. agricultural imports reached a peak in the first half of the 1950 decade during the Korean War, when prices of coffee and cocoa beans were especially high; during 1950-54, U.S. imports from the Hemisphere averaged \$2.5 billion annually, accounting for 58 percent of total agricultural imports. Thereafter, the value of farm imports from the Hemisphere fluctuated downward, reaching a low of \$1.8 billion in 1961, or 49 percent of U.S. farm imports.

This downward trend resulted from: (1) A substantial decline in commodity prices from the high levels of 1950-55, particularly for coffee and cocoa beans, that offset concurrent gains in volume; and (2) some shift to suppliers outside the Hemisphere, especially following the U.S. embargo on trade with Cuba.

Leading Supplying Countries

Four of the five leading U.S. suppliers of agricultural commodities in 1963 were Western Hemisphere countries: Brazil, by far the most important, was followed by the Republic of the Philippines, Mexico, Colombia, and Canada.

Agricultural imports from the Hemisphere amounted to \$1.9 billion in 1963, 47 percent of the U.S. total; Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Canada, Argentina and the Dominican Republic accounted for 74 percent; the Central American countries, 11 percent; and Peru and Ecuador, 8 percent.

The pattern of U.S. imports from the Hemisphere has changed significantly since 1960, when U.S.-Cuban relations were broken and an embargo on trade with Cuba was subsequently imposed. Cuba was a principal source of sugar and an important supplier of tobacco, pineapples, molasses,

⁴/ Included in this total are commodities that entered the United States as imports for consumption but were subsequently reexported in substantial quantities. These commodities are chiefly complementary products reexported to Canada. For example, U.S. reexports of coffee, cocoa, and bananas in 1963 amounted to \$19.5 million, \$4.1 million, and \$6.9 million, respectively.

and vegetables. During the 1950 decade, imports from Cuba averaged over \$390 million annually, but by 1961 the level had dropped to \$29 million. Subsequent to the trade embargo in February 1962, imports from Cuba have been limited to the release from bonded warehouses of previously imported tobacco.

Brazil.--During 1963, U.S. agricultural imports from Brazil--its largest supplier--totaled \$493 million, three-fourths of which was coffee. The United States purchases about 40 percent of Brazil's total agricultural exports. The value of imports is considerably below the level of the 1950's, illustrating the influence of lower coffee prices on Brazil's agricultural trade. Shipments of coffee in 1950-59 averaged about \$561 million compared to \$364 million during 1963. Brazil is by far the world's leading coffee exporter and the United States is Brazil's best market, taking well over 50 percent of the total exports.

Brazil received a sugar quota from the United States in 1960; since then, imports have trended upward, reaching \$58 million in 1963. Sugar now ranks second among the agricultural commodities imported from Brazil. Imports of cocoa beans have fluctuated downward, owing to price changes and U.S. demand, as well as competition from African suppliers.

Mexico.--The second largest U.S. supplier in the Hemisphere since 1960, Mexico furnishes a variety of farm products. The United States is Mexico's main market for agricultural goods, usually purchasing more than 70 percent of its total agricultural exports. U.S. imports from Mexico in 1963 were valued at \$252 million, a decline of 7 percent from 1962, which broke a long upward trend. There was a decrease of \$26 million in coffee imports due to a drop in both quantity and price. Cattle imports were also down, as a result of larger domestic supplies in the United States. Mexican exports of fruits and vegetables--especially melons, strawberries, pineapples, beans, garlic, onions, and fresh tomatoes,--have found a growing market in the United States and have risen rapidly in recent years, from an average of \$28 million during 1955-59 to \$53 million in 1963. Meat imports--mainly beef--have steadily increased to one of the leading import items. Since the break in U.S.-Cuban relations, sugar has become a leading import item. Mexico has also replaced Cuba as the major supplier of inedible molasses; shipments during 1963 were \$7.3 million more than in 1962, reflecting a 46 percent increase in quantity and a 41 percent jump in price.

Colombia.--Colombia is the third largest U.S. source of agricultural goods in the Hemisphere. Coffee accounts for nearly all of the imports. The value of imports, which has been declining steadily, was \$207 million in 1963, the lowest since 1947. The 15 percent decline in 1963 resulted from lower coffee prices as well as smaller shipments. After Colombia received a U.S. quota in 1960, sugar became a significant import, reaching \$6.5 million in 1963.

Canada.--Agricultural imports from Canada have fallen below the level of the 1950's. Imports of oats, barley, and wheat (unfit for human consumption) have shown the greatest downtrend. Cattle (mainly feeders) are the largest single import. Cattle imports during 1961 and 1962 were at record heights, resulting from relatively high U.S. prices for fed cattle and a lower price for Canadian feeder cattle. But with an unfavorable price situation in 1963, cattle imports dropped 44 percent. Imports of meat and meat products are second in importance, accounting for about one-sixth of agricultural imports. Ham, bacon, and other pork products make up about three-fourths of the value of meat imports. Canada also supplies all of the U.S. imports of maple sugar and syrup and barley malt, about two-thirds of the feeds and fodders, and over half of the field and garden seeds.

Argentina.--Wool, mainly the carpet type, is the leading agricultural item imported from Argentina. Purchases have trended downward due largely to reduced production, smaller U.S. demand, and changes in price. In 1963, a substantial volume of sugar was imported from Argentina for the first time, as a result of its assignment of a U.S. quota. Sugar imports totaled \$35.9 million, the second largest farm import from Argentina. Argentina is the largest U.S. supplier of casein and lacterine, tung oil, and corned beef.

Major Commodities Imported

The average value of U.S. agricultural imports from the Western Hemisphere since 1960 is more than triple the prewar average but is considerably less than the levels of the preceding decade. The 1960-63 average of \$1.9 billion was 25 and 17 percent less than the averages for 1950-54 and 1955-59, respectively. This recent downtrend results mainly from declining prices rather than a drop in volume of the principal imported commodities.

A distinguishing feature of this trade is the high proportion of complementary agricultural commodities imported by the United States from the Hemisphere. Over half of the value of U.S. agricultural imports from the Hemisphere is made up of products such as bananas, coffee, cocoa beans, pepper, pyrethium, and tea, which are not competitive with commodities produced commercially in the United States.

Coffee.--Coffee dominates U.S. agricultural imports, accounting for about one-fourth of the total value. Brazil, the world's leading producer and exporter, and Colombia, the second largest producer and exporter, supply about 60 percent of the U.S. coffee needs. The Central American countries, Mexico, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and Ecuador, are also large suppliers. Hemisphere exporters have been faced with increased competition from African suppliers, and their share of the U.S. market has slipped.

U.S. coffee imports from the world as well as from Latin America decreased in 1963. However, this did not affect U.S. coffee consumption because there had been a buildup of green coffee stocks at the end of 1962 in anticipation of higher wholesale prices and a dock strike in late December.

Sugar.--During 1963, the value of U.S. imports of sugar, the second largest U.S. import, rose 20 percent over 1962. However, the volume of imports dropped 2 percent. These changes reflected a price rise from 6.4 cents per pound in 1962 to 8.2 cents in 1963 (New York spot prices). U.S. imports of sugar from the Latin American countries in 1963 were up 17 percent in value from the year before. Shipments from Dominican Republic were considerably less during 1963 than in 1962, due largely to crop losses from hurricane damage and labor problems. There were increases in quantity as well as value from Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Panama. Although imports in 1963 from Mexico were up in value, they were down in quantity.

The pattern of U.S. sugar imports from Latin America has changed markedly since the break with Cuba, formerly the leading U.S. sugar supplier. In 1963 the Dominican Republic was the main supplier, followed by Brazil, Peru, and Mexico. Argentina has become a supplier, shipping large quantities to the United States for the first time in 1963. The recent increase in U.S. imports from other Latin American countries accounts for only half of that formerly imported from Cuba. As a result, sugar imports from Latin America since 1960 have been substantially below previous levels.

Meat.--U.S. imports of meat and meat products, its third largest agricultural import, have more than tripled in the last decade. Imports during 1963 continued the uptrend, reaching an alltime high of \$524 million. About one-fourth comes from the Western Hemisphere. Argentina, Canada and Mexico are the leading Hemisphere suppliers. Argentine meat imports, mostly canned corned beef, were \$33.4 million in 1963, up 37 percent from the previous year, reflecting a strong demand from U.S. importers. Imports of meat from Canada are generally related to U.S. and Canadian price situations. If supplies are short and U.S. prices are higher than Canadian prices, then U.S. imports from Canada tend to increase. Pork and pork products account for more than half of the meat imports from Canada. Shipments from Mexico, mainly of fresh beef, have increased steadily, reaching \$26 million during 1963. Within the past few years the United States has begun to import beef from the Central American countries of Nicaragua, Panama, Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

Bananas.--All of the bananas consumed in the United States are imported from Latin American countries. The value of U.S. imports in 1963 increased to a record high of \$82 million, \$4.6 million above the previous year. The increase resulted from larger imports from Ecuador, which supplied approximately 48 percent of the total. Ecuador, the largest banana exporter, accounting for about one-fourth of world exports, had record production and sales in 1963. The Central American countries supply the United States with more than half of its banana imports. In 1963, Honduras supplied \$12.9 million; Costa Rica, \$12.2 million; Panama, \$11.7 million; Guatemala, \$2.1 million; and Nicaragua, \$1.3 million.

Cattle.--Canada and Mexico supply nearly all of the cattle imported into the United States. Cattle imports during 1963 were valued at \$74 million, down 37 percent from the record high in 1962, and 19 percent below the high level of 1961. The large cattle imports during 1961 and 1962 were due to relatively high U.S. prices for fed cattle; this created a strong demand for feeder cattle. Subsequently, large increases in calf and cattle numbers in the United States brought domestic prices for cattle and beef down during 1963, and discouraged U.S. cattle feeders from buying Canadian and Mexican feeder cattle.

Cocoa beans.--In recent years, the position of Latin America in the U.S. cocoa bean market has declined as a result of increased competition from African suppliers. During 1963, however, this trend was reversed; about 43 percent of U.S. cocoa bean imports came from the Latin American area, compared to only 29 percent during 1961 and 26 percent in 1962. Shipments in 1963 thus were closer to the traditional U.S. market pattern of around 50 percent imported from Latin America. In 1963, African suppliers shifted sales to new markets within the Soviet Bloc.

Wool.--U.S. imports of wool from the Western Hemisphere have been trending downward as a result of greater use of man-made fibers as well as lower production in the supplying countries. Within the last 10 years the Hemisphere's share of U.S. imports of wool has fallen from over one-third to one-fourth. Argentina, the world's third largest wool exporter, supplied the United States with over 67 percent of its imports from the Hemisphere during 1963. Uruguay, the other major U.S. supplier in the Hemisphere, furnished 20 percent.

Table 1.--Total and urban population in Selected Western Hemisphere countries, selected years, 1940-63

Country	Total population <u>1/</u>				Urban population <u>2/</u>	
	1940	1950	1960	1963	1950	1960
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent
Argentina.....	14.1	17.2	19.9	21.0	64	71
Bolivia.....	2.7	3.0	3.8	4.1	26	30
Brazil.....	41.1	52.0	70.5	77.3	31	45
Chile.....	5.1	6.1	7.6	8.1	58	66
Colombia.....	9.1	11.3	14.8	16.1	36	46
Costa Rica.....	.6	.8	1.2	1.3	33	34
Cuba.....	4.6	5.5	6.8	7.2	49	55
Dominican Republic.....	1.7	2.1	3.0	3.3	24	30
Ecuador.....	2.4	3.2	4.3	4.7	28	35
El Salvador.....	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.6	28	38
Guatemala.....	2.2	2.8	3.8	4.1	24	31
Haiti.....	3.0	3.4	4.2	4.4	10	13
Honduras.....	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.0	31	31
Mexico.....	19.8	25.8	34.9	38.3	43	51
Nicaragua.....	.8	1.1	1.5	1.5	35	43
Panama.....	.6	.8	1.1	1.2	36	41
Paraguay.....	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.9	28	34
Peru.....	7.0	8.5	11.1	11.9	36	47
Uruguay.....	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0	67	71
Venezuela.....	3.7	5.0	7.4	8.2	49	62
Total.....	124.5	155.7	204.7	222.2	<u>3/</u> 39	<u>3/</u> 49
Jamaica.....	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	23	30
Trinidad and Tobago.....	.5	.6	.8	.9	25	31
Total Latin America <u>4/</u>	126.2	157.7	207.1	224.8	<u>3/</u> 39	<u>3/</u> 49
Canada.....	11.3	13.7	17.9	18.9	<u>5/</u> <u>6/</u> 62	<u>5/</u> <u>7/</u> 67
Total Western Hemisphere <u>8/</u>	137.5	171.4	225.0	243.7	<u>3/</u> 41	<u>3/</u> 50

1/ Midyear.

2/ Localities with at least 2,000 inhabitants.

3/ Weighted average.

4/ 22 countries.

5/ Incorporated cities, towns, and villages of 1,000 or more inhabitants.

6/ 1951

7/ 1961

8/ Excludes the United States, Puerto Rica, and U.S. island possessions.

U.N. Demographic Yearbook; Agency for International Development estimates;

U.N. E/CN.12/6591 add. 1, 7 April 63; Canadian Yearbook, 1959; U.N. Bol.

Estadística De Latin America, Stat. Bol. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1964.

Table 2.--Per Capita National Incomes of Selected Western Hemisphere Countries,
Average, 1960-62 1/

Country	Income
	<u>Dollars</u> <u>2/</u>
Argentina.....	361
Bolivia.....	99
Brazil.....	211
Chile.....	378
Colombia.....	225
Costa Rica.....	299
Cuba.....	321
Dominican Republic.....	196
Ecuador.....	155
El Salvador.....	181
Guatemala.....	153
Haiti.....	60
Honduras.....	177
Mexico.....	281
Nicaragua.....	190
Panama.....	360
Paraguay.....	114
Peru.....	138
Uruguay.....	394
Venezuela.....	593
Jamaica.....	371
Trinidad and Tobago.....	494
Latin America weighted average.....	255
Canada.....	1,482
Western Hemisphere weighted average.....	352

1/ Per capita national income was derived by converting per capita gross national product to per capita national income by means of an average NI/GNP ratio for selected years.

2/ Current U.S. dollars.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Statistics and Reports Division;
International Financial Statistics, International Monetary Fund.

Table 3.--Official gold and foreign exchange reserves in Western Hemisphere countries averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-63 1/

Country	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963
----- <u>Million dollars</u> -----						
Argentina.....	530	321	525	386	114	270
Bolivia.....	26	7	7	7	4	10
Brazil.....	560	496	345	470	379	318
Chile.....	62	82	111	74	79	77
Colombia.....	175	158	178	149	96	106
Costa Rica.....	13	16	13	6	13	16
Cuba.....	471	411	144	<u>2/</u> 9	<u>2/</u> 21	<u>2/</u> 42
Dominican Republic....	30	42	26	9	21	42
Ecuador.....	39	38	41	38	43	52
El Salvador.....	44	40	33	24	26	44
Guatemala.....	41	59	54	55	46	58
Honduras.....	20	16	13	12	13	12
Mexico.....	267	456	438	411	420	543
Nicaragua.....	12	11	12	14	17	32
Panama.....	48	40	34	27	30	35
Peru.....	60	52	76	110	117	135
Uruguay.....	320	207	187	212	211	199
Venezuela.....	433	946	609	581	583	738
Latin America <u>3/</u>	3,174	3,410	2,851	2,589	2,216	2,694
Canada.....	1,923	2,003	1,989	2,276	2,547	2,603
Total Western Hemisphere.....	5,097	5,413	4,840	4,865	4,763	5,297

1/ Reserves as of end of year. Includes the gold tranche position with the International Monetary Fund.

2/ Not available.

3/ Includes Haiti and Paraguay, excludes Cuba for 1961-63.

International Financial Statistics, International Monetary Fund.

Table 4.--Indexes of export and import prices in Western Hemisphere countries, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-63

(1958 = 100)

Country	Export prices					Import prices				
	Average	1960	1961	1962	1963	Average	1960	1961	1962	1963
	1950-54	1955-59				1950-54	1955-59			
Argentina.....	1/ 142	107	107	99	2/ 111	1/ 118	104	97	98	2/ 109
Bolivia.....	124	109	113	116	118	3/ 3/	3/ 3/	3/ 3/	3/ 3/	3/ 3/
Brazil.....	122	102	85	80	4/ 78	3/ 3/	101	99	96	2/ 90
Colombia.....	113	111	87	80	78	101	98	101	103	102
Costa Rica.....	108	111	85	75	80	92	96	101	103	102
Dominican Republic.....	106	98	80	99	5/ 125	3/ 3/	96	100	101	3/ 3/
Ecuador.....	108	102	82	77	77	88	98	98	100	4/ 102
El Salvador.....	1/ 119	108	78	71	4/ 79	1/ 98	98	101	101	3/ 3/
Guatemala.....	112	114	85	81	3/ 83	91	98	101	101	3/ 3/
Haiti.....	133	109	84	79	83	3/ 3/	1/ 98	102	103	6/ 104
Honduras.....	102	1/ 105	90	109	117	92	98	101	103	102
Nicaragua.....	112	109	91	88	91	92	98	101	103	102
Panama.....	102	104	85	97	93	92	98	101	103	102
Peru.....	1/ 126	111	103	100	108	1/ 97	105	3/ 3/	3/ 3/	3/ 3/
Uruguay.....	156	114	111	116	124	3/ 3/	99	104	118	126
Venezuela.....	88	96	92	92	92	97	99	104	106	126
Canada.....	93	100	99	96	96	93	98	99	98	100

- 1/ Less than 5-year average.
- 2/ Period ending September 30.
- 3/ Not available.
- 4/ Period ending June 30.
- 5/ Period ending November 30.
- 6/ Period ending October 30.

International Financial Statistics, International Monetary Fund.

Table 5.--Export price indexes of selected commodities in Latin America, 1953-63

(1958 = 100)

Commodity	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Cocoa beans.....	85	138	86	62	70	77	66	52	48	58
Coffee.....	118	158	119	126	119	81	79	77	73	73
Copper.....	128	124	162	168	113	116	124	116	118	118
Cotton.....	128	137	131	111	105	89	89	96	98	94
Meat.....	126	123	117	104	99	119	128	134	112	110
Petroleum.....	90	94	94	92	100	93	92	92	92	92
Sugar.....	97	93	93	99	147	85	89	83	85	242
Wheat.....	162	161	114	103	100	94	96	104	103	107
Wool.....	133	140	119	119	135	113	118	114	120	130
Weighted average.....	110	119	110	109	109	95	95	95	93	108

International Financial Statistics, International Monetary Fund.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to Latin America under Public Law 480, by country, 1955-63

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
-----Thousand dollars-----									
Argentina.....	5,670	23,011	---	---	1,220	206	3	7	---
Bolivia.....	16,169	4,171	234	184	803	3,438	5,007	1/ 8,133	13,738
Brazil.....	4,482	36,857	27,140	30,365	43,761	33,229	105,976	76,957	86,477
Chile.....	4,678	18,809	17,672	11,240	4,964	10,139	26,930	11,587	15,087
Colombia.....	5,893	13,083	10,457	10,129	11,315	12,186	14,825	13,637	14,260
Costa Rica.....	137	322	381	143	5	---	525	257	792
Cuba.....	---	182	1,436	221	1,036	1,263	---	2/ 321	---
Dominican Republic.....	---	---	---	15	1	334	250	2,154	9,878
Ecuador.....	166	3,301	2,996	1,947	778	288	3,394	1,851	3,353
El Salvador.....	131	119	388	97	673	22	170	1,564	1,501
Guatemala.....	3,517	142	171	184	225	654	1,246	2,176	1,619
Haiti.....	2,883	571	899	356	1,498	2,735	3,400	2,428	784
Honduras.....	564	286	328	266	145	249	325	269	415
Mexico.....	1,646	8,606	4,361	29,070	1,146	1,223	2,924	8,754	9,172
Nicaragua.....	---	---	---	106	108	---	379	1,355	853
Panama.....	658	980	788	490	165	165	148	402	339
Paraguay.....	133	2,483	377	57	235	653	6,378	170	4,043
Peru.....	8,121	5,180	12,201	14,088	6,670	9,801	14,631	11,885	9,664
Uruguay.....	---	287	213	157	14,949	18,130	237	1,419	626
Venezuela.....	24	152	111	286	337	6	151	1,178	3,713
Other Latin America 3/..	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,162	2,384	1,955
Total exports									
Public Law 480.....	54,872	118,542	80,153	99,401	90,034	94,721	188,061	1/ 148,890	178,269
Total agricultural exports.....	421,970	523,591	575,570	543,445	503,152	482,638	490,856	437,744	499,999
Percentage under Public Law 480.....	13	23	14	18	18	20	38	34	36

1/ Includes \$71,000 under Public Law 87-195. 2/ U.S. trade embargo went into effect in February 1962. Subsequent exports were relief shipments. 3/ Small shipments for 1955-1960 have not been computed.

Table 7.--U.S. exports to the Western Hemisphere: Total and agricultural, by country and area of destination, averages 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49, 1950-54, and annual 1960-63

Country	1935-39		1940-44		1945-49		1950-54		1955-59	
	Total	Agr.	Total	Agr.	Total	Agr.	Total	Agr.	Total	Agr.
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Argentina.....	71.4	1.7	69.2	2.7	282.5	5.7	149.3	5.3	223.5	7.7
Bolivia.....	4.4	.5	11.3	.6	27.2	4.6	27.7	6.2	34.4	10.0
Brazil.....	60.4	1.7	146.3	3.5	417.6	42.4	470.5	39.2	388.0	36.6
Chile.....	21.0	.8	46.9	1.0	99.9	4.6	107.5	14.3	144.7	18.2
Colombia.....	35.7	2.8	50.1	3.5	163.8	12.7	259.2	25.9	253.2	27.9
Costa Rica.....	5.0	.9	10.8	1.6	25.7	4.0	33.9	4.8	43.1	6.0
Cuba 1/.....	74.6	18.7	126.6	41.5	351.4	119.0	471.5	146.3	511.0	131.1
Dominican Republic.....	5.5	.7	10.1	1.1	36.3	3.7	48.3	4.8	67.2	5.5
Ecuador.....	4.0	.6	9.7	1.2	28.0	4.4	37.6	5.9	47.0	5.6
El Salvador.....	3.4	.4	5.9	.6	20.4	1.7	37.8	4.5	45.4	6.1
Guatemala.....	6.2	.9	9.9	1.0	33.6	3.9	44.3	6.4	71.8	9.8
Haiti.....	4.0	.8	6.4	1.1	18.1	3.3	30.1	6.1	28.0	7.7
Honduras.....	5.6	.6	7.4	.6	24.0	1.9	33.6	3.0	36.2	4.1
Mexico.....	77.0	5.2	131.2	22.6	476.4	55.8	623.3	79.5	807.8	77.9
Nicaragua.....	3.0	.4	6.6	.7	14.8	1.5	25.4	1.9	35.0	3.5
Panama.....	18.2	3.9	23.0	4.1	92.4	7.4	82.9	8.7	80.2	9.8
Paraguay.....	.6	2/	1.5	2/	5.9	2/	5.6	.7	8.3	.7
Peru.....	15.9	.7	30.4	1.3	69.3	8.1	105.4	12.0	152.9	17.6
Uruguay.....	7.6	.3	15.5	.6	49.2	2.3	46.5	2.5	34.8	5.6
Venezuela.....	40.4	4.2	62.6	9.3	360.7	46.7	476.0	70.4	753.8	80.1
Total.....	463.9	45.8	781.4	98.6	2,597.2	333.7	3,116.4	448.4	3,766.3	471.5
Jamaica.....	4.9	.6	6.1	.7	13.8	3.0	14.7	4.4	32.8	7.7
Trinidad and Tobago.....	5.9	.6	17.5	1.1	14.2	.9	8.7	1.6	24.2	5.6
Other Latin America.....	46.3	6.1	97.5	16.1	136.1	29.0	142.7	23.3	171.8	28.7
Total Latin America.....	521.0	53.1	902.5	116.5	2,761.3	366.6	3,282.5	477.7	3,995.1	513.5
Canada (Incl. Newf. and Lab.) 3/.....	426.1	65.7	1,165.2	99.3	1,684.5	186.4	2,563.1	270.6	3,568.2	341.3
Other West. Hemisphere..	.2	2/	.2	.4	.7	.1	.3	2/	.3	2/
Total W. Hemisphere.....	947.3	118.8	2,067.9	216.2	4,446.5	553.1	5,845.9	748.3	7,563.6	854.8
Percentage of U.S. exports to Western Hemisphere.....	33	16	24	17	38	17	41	23	42	22

Footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 7.--U.S. exports to the Western Hemisphere: Total and agricultural, by country and area of destination, averages 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49, 1950-54, and annual 1960-63
(continued)

Country	1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Total	Agr.	Total	Agr.	Total	Agr.	Total	Agr.
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Argentina.....	347.2	1.8	422.4	3.9	374.2	2.8	188.3	2.3
Bolivia.....	24.5	6.1	26.3	8.2	31.7	9.5	37.0	14.4
Brazil.....	422.5	44.2	485.4	112.2	423.7	94.5	376.1	102.0
Chile.....	194.6	21.8	225.8	34.3	170.6	27.0	161.8	21.8
Colombia.....	243.8	24.8	243.9	25.1	225.2	24.0	238.9	26.0
Costa Rica.....	43.9	5.2	42.2	5.6	49.4	4.8	53.2	5.6
Cuba 1/.....	221.6	88.6	13.7	9.7	13.4	.3	36.5	15.2
Dominican Republic.....	41.2	4.1	29.1	2.5	70.3	9.9	90.6	21.3
Ecuador.....	54.8	6.4	48.9	7.1	44.9	6.1	56.3	7.5
El Salvador.....	42.2	5.8	35.2	5.3	40.5	7.4	49.5	7.0
Guatemala.....	62.4	8.6	60.2	9.5	60.8	10.5	73.4	10.4
Haiti.....	25.1	6.7	25.8	7.0	24.2	8.5	21.1	8.4
Honduras.....	34.4	3.8	36.5	4.0	42.8	3.7	43.6	4.5
Mexico.....	802.4	55.9	761.2	60.1	738.7	63.4	780.7	83.5
Nicaragua.....	29.5	2.8	32.2	3.5	46.1	4.8	44.9	4.3
Panama.....	88.6	9.2	106.7	10.3	104.2	10.3	108.5	10.9
Paraguay.....	8.7	.8	12.3	5.3	7.9	.4	10.4	4.3
Peru.....	142.1	18.5	172.6	25.5	183.2	22.4	193.2	19.6
Uruguay.....	61.7	23.6	47.9	5.7	44.2	3.7	29.9	2.0
Venezuela.....	547.6	92.2	507.4	89.6	465.8	65.0	504.3	67.7
Total.....	3,438.8	430.9	3,335.7	434.4	3,161.8	379.0	3,098.2	438.7
Jamaica.....	47.4	10.1	47.7	10.8	53.1	11.7	61.5	14.6
Trinidad and Tobago.....	34.8	8.9	34.9	10.4	40.5	11.3	54.0	10.2
Other Latin America.....	208.1	32.7	222.2	35.3	241.6	35.7	265.8	36.4
Total Latin America.....	3,729.1	482.6	3,640.5	490.9	3,497.0	437.7	3,479.5	499.9
Canada (Incl. Newf. and Lab.) 3/.....	3,632.7	432.3	3,563.8	490.7	3,742.1	511.7	4,039.1	596.5
Other West. Hemisphere...	.6	2/	.2	2/	.2	.1	.2	2/
Total W. Hemisphere.....	7,362.4	914.9	7,204.5	981.6	7,239.3	949.5	7,518.8	1,096.4
Percentage of U.S. exports to Western Hemisphere.....	36	19	35	20	34	19	33	20

1/ U.S. trade embargo went into effect in February 1962. Subsequent exports were relief and prisoner ransom shipments.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

3/ Includes transshipments resulting mainly from the St. Lawrence Seaway estimated as follows: 1960, \$30 million; 1961, \$70 million; 1962, \$90 million; and 1963, \$167 million.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports to the Western Hemisphere: Major countries of destination by principal commodities, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-63

Country and commodity	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
<u>Canada 1/</u>						
Oranges and tangerines.....	19.1	23.9	23.9	23.9	22.6	20.7
Orange juice.....	5.1	13.6	16.8	18.1	15.5	15.9
Grapes, fresh.....	5.9	9.5	11.2	12.3	12.9	13.8
Other fruits and preparations.....	34.6	52.5	59.0	60.8	55.1	59.8
Lettuce.....	3.8	5.5	6.1	5.8	7.5	7.2
Tomatoes.....	4.8	7.0	6.7	8.2	8.0	8.8
Potatoes, white.....	4.1	5.3	9.0	4.9	4.4	3.9
Other vegetables and preparations...	21.5	39.0	41.1	39.2	39.5	37.8
Meat and meat products.....	8.7	13.6	23.3	27.8	24.8	34.8
Corn.....	20.4	16.3	29.8	46.0	71.6	94.4
Wheat.....	1.5	1.4	12.8	27.6	26.9	50.2
Soybeans.....	15.4	25.3	41.5	48.8	62.0	75.0
Soybean cake and meal.....	1.7	10.5	11.1	13.2	19.8	19.2
Fats and oils, animal and vegetable..	22.5	18.0	19.3	21.8	16.3	18.1
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	59.4	32.0	45.5	48.3	47.4	47.8
Other agricultural products.....	42.1	67.9	75.2	84.0	77.4	89.1
Total agricultural exports.....	270.6	341.3	432.3	490.7	511.7	596.5
<u>Brazil</u>						
Dairy products 2/.....	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.7	7.9	10.0
Fruits and preparations.....	1.7	.1	3/	3/	3/	3/
Barley malt.....	1.3	.3	.1	.1	3/	.1
Wheat flour 2/.....	.7	1.2	.2	.4	.7	.6
Wheat 2/.....	30.6	28.1	38.7	105.3	76.8	81.5
Hops.....	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6
Other agricultural products.....	2.2	3.4	2.1	2.5	7.9	8.2
Total agricultural exports.....	39.2	36.6	44.2	112.2	94.5	102.0
<u>Mexico</u>						
Dairy products 2/.....	3.4	4.6	5.6	6.5	8.0	10.1
Eggs in the shell.....	5.5	2.4	.2	.2	.2	3/
Fruits and preparations.....	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.6
Vegetables and preparations.....	6.2	6.1	6.2	3.8	2.8	3.9
Corn 2/.....	9.8	19.9	2.2	2.9	6.0	21.8
Wheat 2/.....	24.9	1.6	3/	.1	.2	3/
Other grains and preparations.....	4.2	5.4	8.0	6.9	10.2	9.4
Lard.....	5.3	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1
Tallow, inedible.....	2.5	3.5	.5	.1	.1	3/
Cattle.....	.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	4.2
Hides and skins.....	.5	4.5	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.7
Hops.....	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	2.0	3.5	3.8	4.7	5.2	4.5
Other agricultural products.....	10.6	17.1	15.2	21.2	17.3	20.2
Total agricultural exports.....	79.5	77.9	55.9	60.1	63.4	83.5

Footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports to the Western Hemisphere: Major countries of destination by principal commodities, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-63

(continued)

Country and commodity	Average	Average	1960	1961	1962	1963
	1950-54	1955-59				
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
<u>Venezuela</u>						
Milk, dried <u>2/</u>	18.3	14.8	12.8	7.9	4.4	4.2
Other dairy products.....	3.9	4.6	6.9	6.8	5.0	3.1
Eggs in the shell.....	5.4	7.5	7.7	5.9	3.5	3.5
Fruits and preparations.....	7.5	9.3	11.0	9.1	7.5	7.3
Fats and oils, animal and vegetable..	3.4	3.6	4.3	5.2	4.4	4.6
Barley malt.....	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	2.5	2.5
Wheat flour <u>2/</u>	7.7	9.2	.4	.3	.3	.4
Wheat <u>2/</u>1	3.7	15.3	19.1	11.9	13.5
Other grains and preparations.....	6.0	5.2	5.9	6.2	4.6	2.1
Meat and meat products.....	4.4	3.6	5.3	3.2	2.5	2.3
Vegetables and preparations.....	4.7	5.8	5.7	6.5	5.6	6.7
Other agricultural products.....	6.3	9.9	13.7	15.9	12.8	17.5
Total agricultural exports.....	70.4	80.1	92.2	89.6	65.0	67.7
<u>Colombia</u>						
Dairy products <u>2/</u>	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.9
Fats and oils, animal and vegetable..	4.2	5.3	8.3	3.2	5.4	6.1
Barley malt.....	2.2	2.5	.5	<u>3/</u>	---	---
Wheat flour <u>2/</u>	1.1	1.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4
Wheat <u>2/</u>	1.3	5.2	6.6	7.8	8.3	7.6
Hops.....	.9	.9	1.9	.7	.5	.8
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	7.9	5.3	---	---	.1	.6
Other agricultural products.....	7.2	5.9	3.9	9.3	5.8	6.6
Total agricultural exports.....	25.9	27.9	24.8	25.1	24.0	26.0

1/ Includes transshipments resulting mainly from the St. Lawrence Seaway estimated as follows: 1960, \$30 million; 1961, \$70 million; 1962, \$90 million; and 1963, \$167 million.

2/ Beginning in 1958, includes "Relief and Charity" shipments.

3/ Less than \$50,000.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports to the Western Hemisphere: Principal products by countries of destination, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-63 1/

Commodity and country	Average: :1950-54:	Average: :1955-59:	1960 :	1961 :	1962 :	1963 :
	Mil. : <u>dol.</u>	Mil. : <u>dol.</u>	Mil. : <u>dol.</u>	Mil. : <u>dol.</u>	Mil. : <u>dol.</u>	Mil. : <u>dol.</u>
<u>Wheat and flour 2/</u>						
Canada.....	2.3	1.8	13.0	27.9	27.4	50.6
Brazil.....	31.3	29.3	38.9	105.7	77.5	82.2
Chile.....	5.2	4.3	4.5	14.7	13.9	6.2
Colombia.....	2.4	6.2	8.8	9.5	9.9	9.0
Cuba.....	11.1	14.1	12.9	.2	---	---
Peru.....	5.5	7.7	8.1	14.3	11.2	6.7
Venezuela.....	7.7	12.9	15.6	19.2	12.2	13.8
Other Latin America.....	53.4	31.4	3/ 41.8	36.4	36.4	43.1
Total Latin America.....	116.6	105.9	130.6	200.0	161.1	161.0
Total Western Hemisphere.....	118.9	107.7	143.6	227.9	188.5	211.6
Total world.....	688.6	725.0	1,026.6	1,299.9	1,134.0	1,331.1
Percent to Western Hemisphere.....	17.3	14.9	14.0	17.5	16.6	15.9
<u>Fruits and preparations</u>						
Canada.....	64.7	99.5	110.9	115.1	106.1	110.2
Cuba.....	9.2	7.5	1.3	.3	---	---
Dominican Republic.....	.4	.5	.3	.2	.7	.9
Mexico.....	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.6
Netherlands Antilles.....	.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9
Panama.....	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Venezuela.....	7.5	9.3	11.0	9.1	7.5	7.3
Other Latin America.....	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.5	5.0
Total Latin America.....	25.6	26.5	21.9	19.3	17.8	19.0
Total Western Hemisphere.....	90.3	126.0	132.8	134.4	123.9	129.2
Total world.....	136.7	231.5	248.7	271.8	285.5	281.5
Percent to Western Hemisphere.....	66.1	54.4	53.4	49.4	43.4	45.9
<u>Corn 2/</u>						
Canada.....	20.4	16.3	29.8	46.0	71.6	94.4
Mexico.....	9.8	19.9	2.2	2.9	6.0	21.8
Other Latin America.....	.9	4.5	6.4	7.6	6.5	3.4
Total Latin America.....	10.7	24.4	8.6	10.5	12.5	25.2
Total Western Hemisphere.....	31.1	40.7	38.4	56.5	84.1	119.6
Total world.....	179.4	216.3	282.7	363.7	529.2	593.5
Percent to Western Hemisphere.....	17.3	18.8	13.6	15.5	15.9	20.2
<u>Vegetables and preparations</u>						
Canada.....	34.2	56.8	62.9	58.1	59.4	57.7
Cuba.....	16.4	16.7	8.4	.1	---	---
Dominican Republic.....	.5	.6	.4	.3	1.2	2.2
Mexico.....	6.2	6.1	6.2	3.8	2.8	3.9
Netherlands Antilles.....	.9	.9	1.0	.8	1.0	1.0
Panama.....	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Venezuela.....	4.7	5.8	5.7	6.5	5.6	6.7
Other Latin America.....	4.8	6.5	6.3	7.9	9.4	7.0
Total Latin America.....	34.8	38.2	29.6	21.0	21.7	22.4
Total Western Hemisphere.....	69.0	95.0	92.5	79.1	81.1	80.1
Total world.....	89.8	125.0	139.9	122.6	143.6	169.9
Percent to Western Hemisphere.....	76.8	76.0	66.1	64.5	56.5	47.1

Footnotes at end of table.

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Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports to the Western Hemisphere: Principal products by countries of destination, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-63 1/

(continued)

Commodity and country	Average: :1950-54:	Average: :1955-59:	1960 :	1961 :	1962 :	1963 :
	Mil. : dol.	Mil. : dol.	Mil. : dol.	Mil. : dol.	Mil. : dol.	Mil. : dol.
<u>Oilseeds</u>						
Canada.....	16.6	27.5	42.0	48.9	62.1	75.6
Mexico.....	1.5	1.7	.9	.7	.8	.6
Venezuela.....	4/	.2	.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Other Latin America.....	.2	.5	2.6	.4	.5	.3
Total Latin America.....	1.7	2.4	4.2	2.6	2.9	2.4
Total Western Hemisphere.....	18.3	29.9	46.2	51.5	65.0	78.0
Total world.....	105.7	237.3	361.3	366.6	428.4	506.3
Percent to Western Hemisphere.....	17.3	12.6	12.8	14.0	15.2	15.4
<u>Dairy products 2/</u>						
Canada.....	.6	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9
Brazil.....	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.7	7.9	10.0
Cuba.....	4.5	3.0	1.0	4/	---	2.6
Mexico.....	3.4	4.6	5.6	6.5	8.0	10.1
Venezuela.....	22.2	19.4	19.7	14.7	9.4	7.3
Other Latin America.....	9.8	12.9	10.0	13.8	14.1	24.4
Total Latin America.....	41.2	42.4	38.2	37.7	39.4	54.4
Total Western Hemisphere.....	41.8	43.4	39.7	39.7	41.4	56.3
Total world.....	88.1	141.0	116.9	133.9	129.9	160.2
Percent to Western Hemisphere.....	47.4	30.8	34.0	29.6	31.9	35.1
<u>Cotton, unmanufactured</u>						
Canada.....	59.4	32.0	45.5	48.3	47.4	47.8
Bolivia.....	.7	1.1	.9	.7	.8	.8
Chile.....	5.6	4.3	9.6	6.0	.1	3.5
Colombia.....	7.9	5.3	---	---	.1	.6
Cuba.....	3.7	3.1	3.7	---	---	---
Uruguay.....	.4	2.1	.5	3.7	.5	4/
Other Latin America.....	1.8	1.1	1.0	5.0	.8	2.4
Total Latin America.....	20.1	17.0	15.7	15.4	2.3	7.3
Total Western Hemisphere.....	79.5	49.0	61.2	63.7	49.7	55.1
Total world.....	870.7	667.8	985.8	882.4	537.2	613.6
Percent to Western Hemisphere.....	9.1	7.3	6.2	7.2	9.3	9.0
<u>Meats and meat products</u>						
Canada.....	8.7	13.6	23.3	27.8	24.8	34.8
Bahamas.....	.6	1.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.2
Bermuda.....	.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
Cuba.....	9.2	11.2	6.5	4/	---	4/
Mexico.....	.7	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
Netherlands Antilles.....	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Trinidad and Tobago.....	.1	1.3	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.6
Venezuela.....	4.4	3.6	5.3	3.2	2.5	2.3
Other Latin America.....	3.4	5.0	4.6	5.7	5.9	6.9
Total Latin America.....	20.3	27.2	25.5	18.6	18.4	19.9
Total Western Hemisphere.....	29.0	40.8	48.8	46.4	43.2	54.7
Total world.....	54.9	93.5	125.3	148.0	151.8	147.4
Percent to Western Hemisphere.....	52.8	43.6	38.9	31.4	28.5	37.1

Footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports to the Western Hemisphere: Principal products by countries of destination, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-63 1/

(continued)						
Commodity and country	Average: 1950-54:	Average: 1955-59:	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
<u>Fats and oils, animal and vegetable</u>						
Canada.....	22.5	18.0	19.3	21.8	16.3	18.1
Chile.....	2.0	5.1	1.2	4.6	5.8	2.2
Colombia.....	4.2	5.3	8.3	3.2	5.4	6.1
Cuba.....	28.7	27.3	23.8	5.1	---	---
Haiti.....	2.0	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.8
Mexico.....	11.7	8.8	3.6	10.4	4.0	2.7
Peru.....	3.4	2.4	1.8	4.3	4.8	2.6
Venezuela.....	3.4	3.6	4.3	5.2	4.4	4.6
Other Latin America.....	14.8	20.9	13.3	11.9	9.1	11.9
Total Latin America.....	70.2	76.0	58.8	47.7	36.4	32.9
Total Western Hemisphere.....	92.7	94.0	78.1	69.5	52.7	51.0
Total world.....	268.6	370.6	277.1	355.8	367.2	371.8
Percent to Western Hemisphere.....	34.5	25.4	28.2	19.5	14.4	13.7
<u>Rice ^{2/}</u>						
Canada.....	4.7	3.3	2.9	2.9	7.3	8.4
Chile.....	<u>4/</u>	.2	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Cuba.....	52.0	33.1	17.3	.1	---	---
Jamaica.....	.2	<u>4/</u>	.5	.8	1.0	1.6
Venezuela.....	2.3	.5	1.4	.9	.6	.8
Other Latin America.....	1.9	4.7 <u>5/</u>	10.2	5.6	4.5	<u>6/</u> 9.7
Total Latin America.....	56.4	38.5	31.4	8.5	7.2	13.1
Total Western Hemisphere.....	61.1	41.8	34.3	11.4	14.5	21.5
Total world.....	119.4	108.7	151.7	112.4	153.4	178.2
Percent to Western Hemisphere.....	51.1	38.5	22.6	10.1	9.5	12.1
<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured</u>						
Canada.....	1.4	1.9	3.5	2.4	1.7	2.9
Chile.....	.1	.2	.8	1.4	2.1	1.7
Mexico.....	2.0	3.5	3.8	4.7	5.2	4.5
Trinidad and Tobago.....	.3	.4	.7	.7	.7	.5
Uruguay.....	1.3	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.1
Venezuela.....	.4	.3	1.5	.7	.8	.1
Other Latin America.....	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.7	6.0	3.4
Total Latin America.....	7.2	9.6	10.5	11.3	17.1	11.3
Total Western Hemisphere.....	8.6	11.5	14.0	13.7	18.8	14.2
Total world.....	291.3	349.5	378.4	390.8	373.4	403.1
Percent to Western Hemisphere.....	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.5	5.0	3.5

1/ Included in Canadian exports of grains and soybeans are transshipments, resulting from the St. Lawrence Seaway, which were estimated as follows: 1960, \$30 million; 1961, \$70 million; 1962, \$90 million; and 1963, \$167 million. For Cuba, U.S. trade embargo went into effect in February 1962 and subsequent exports were relief and prisoner ransom shipments. 2/ Beginning 1958 includes "Relief and Charity" shipments. 3/ \$13.7 million to Uruguay. 4/ Less than \$50,000. 5/ \$4.4 million for Peru and \$2.1 million for Mexico. 6/ \$5.7 million for Dominican Republic.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 10.--U.S. imports from the Western Hemisphere: Total and agricultural, by country and area of origin, averages 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49, 1950-54, 1955-59, and annual 1960-63

Country	1935-39		1940-44		1945-49		1950-54		1955-59	
	Total	Agr.	Total	Agr.	Total	Agr.	Total	Agr.	Total	Agr.
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Argentina.....	73.1	66.3	141.2	117.2	155.3	122.7	174.1	143.2	128.4	107.0
Bolivia.....	.4	.1	5.6	.6	33.3	1.3	48.8	1.1	22.5	1.6
Brazil.....	105.1	102.5	194.5	162.7	444.1	409.8	775.0	738.5	646.2	590.8
Chile.....	30.8	2.0	120.6	6.7	134.2	8.7	218.3	8.4	182.6	4.6
Colombia.....	48.7	46.5	76.3	70.3	188.2	165.8	406.1	363.9	381.1	344.9
Costa Rica.....	3.6	3.4	7.0	6.7	17.2	15.9	30.4	29.5	28.7	27.8
Cuba 1/.....	118.9	111.9	221.6	189.0	384.7	341.4	417.3	376.2	467.4	404.6
Dominican Republic.....	5.9	5.6	10.4	9.8	25.1	23.9	53.3	52.0	66.5	59.5
Ecuador.....	3.3	2.8	10.0	5.9	16.3	10.6	43.7	39.3	56.1	50.1
El Salvador.....	6.2	6.1	11.0	10.9	26.2	26.0	60.5	60.2	50.4	49.5
Guatemala.....	8.9	8.3	14.7	13.4	37.3	33.7	62.2	59.5	71.1	66.6
Haiti.....	2.4	2.2	7.5	7.0	18.4	16.7	25.4	24.1	17.6	14.1
Honduras.....	6.1	5.9	7.1	6.6	11.7	10.6	24.4	23.3	26.3	23.6
Mexico.....	48.2	26.5	136.4	61.2	233.9	98.4	342.0	138.5	423.0	181.4
Nicaragua.....	2.6	2.4	4.3	3.9	7.8	6.8	22.7	20.8	20.8	18.6
Panama.....	4.3	3.8	3.0	2.7	7.0	6.3	14.1	11.2	22.7	15.7
Paraguay.....	1.1	.4	3.1	1.4	4.4	1.8	6.3	2.5	6.5	3.4
Peru.....	11.2	2.4	23.2	7.2	36.5	13.0	69.8	18.5	122.7	28.5
Uruguay.....	9.0	8.9	33.3	32.5	51.6	50.2	75.7	65.5	16.9	13.5
Venezuela.....	22.8	4.7	37.9	9.8	180.1	24.0	396.2	41.5	789.0	35.7
Total.....	512.6	412.7	1,068.7	725.5	2,013.3	1,387.6	3,266.3	2,217.7	3,546.5	2,041.5
Jamaica.....	1.6	1.1	3.4	2.0	2.1	1.2	8.4	2.2	37.9	2.8
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2.6	2.2	3.2	1.5	4.0	2.1	8.6	4.0	24.1	4.3
Other Latin America.....	24.9	2.5	54.5	4.0	108.6	6.0	199.8	3.8	319.4	5.4
Total Latin America....	541.7	418.5	1,129.8	733.0	2,128.0	1,396.9	3,483.1	2,227.7	3,927.9	2,054.0
Canada (including Newf. and Lab.).....	336.5	71.5	802.0	151.6	1,261.3	159.6	2,285.4	285.1	2,828.5	203.5
Other W. Hemisphere.....	.7	.1	2.4	2/	1.2	2/	1.9	2/	1.5	2/
Total W. Hemisphere....	878.9	490.1	1,934.2	884.6	3,390.5	1,556.5	5,770.4	2,512.8	6,757.9	2,257.5
Percentage of U.S. imports from Western Hemisphere....	38	41	61	59	60	61	56	58	52	57

Footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 10.--U.S. imports from the Western Hemisphere: Total and agricultural, by country and area of origin, averages 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49, 1950-54, 1955-59, and annual 1960-63

(continued)								
Country	1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Total	Agr.	Total	Agr.	Total	Agr.	Total	Agr.
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Argentina.....	98.8	84.5	101.2	87.6	106.2	89.6	162.7	133.9
Bolivia.....	9.1	1.8	9.5	1.8	11.1	1.5	14.9	1.4
Brazil.....	563.5	495.5	564.0	483.6	543.4	462.2	562.9	492.9
Chile.....	202.2	4.6	173.8	4.3	203.4	5.4	189.8	5.8
Colombia.....	299.5	245.2	274.5	232.6	274.3	234.0	247.7	206.8
Costa Rica.....	35.0	33.0	40.1	37.5	39.9	37.5	41.6	39.2
Cuba ^{1/}	342.5	298.6	34.9	29.1	15.7	15.1	6.6	6.6
Dominican Republic.....	110.2	96.3	88.4	73.2	154.4	139.8	141.1	127.5
Ecuador.....	65.8	58.6	53.8	47.4	71.3	63.1	76.0	67.8
El Salvador.....	32.1	27.5	36.5	30.8	44.1	38.8	40.5	35.5
Guatemala.....	58.2	54.0	61.6	54.7	66.7	56.8	70.1	64.6
Haiti.....	17.6	11.8	19.0	13.3	23.6	15.8	25.5	17.5
Honduras.....	33.0	29.6	32.4	27.5	34.6	27.7	31.8	25.9
Mexico.....	445.2	223.0	510.2	262.7	539.0	271.0	549.4	252.2
Nicaragua.....	20.8	18.2	25.3	23.0	27.4	23.5	35.1	31.2
Panama.....	24.2	16.7	22.7	13.6	22.9	10.6	31.8	15.7
Paraguay.....	8.4	6.4	8.3	6.2	7.1	5.1	9.1	7.4
Peru.....	168.9	52.2	191.1	91.0	178.2	89.2	184.3	89.1
Uruguay.....	19.9	14.3	23.1	18.5	23.9	18.5	24.4	18.3
Venezuela.....	941.7	22.4	877.0	19.6	970.1	16.1	937.7	19.6
Total.....	3,496.6	1,794.2	3,147.4	1,558.0	3,357.3	1,621.3	3,383.0	1,658.9
Jamaica.....	54.3	9.9	73.3	16.1	100.2	13.9	103.2	17.6
Trinidad and Tobago.....	53.0	5.9	87.9	12.9	83.1	6.9	111.0	8.0
Other Latin America.....	328.2	10.4	329.3	21.9	355.4	18.7	364.0	27.4
Total Latin America.....	3,932.1	1,820.4	3,637.9	1,608.9	3,896.0	1,660.8	3,961.2	1,711.9
Canada (including Newf. and Lab.).....	2,912.2	167.5	3,083.4	193.8	3,646.1	188.3	3,825.8	174.8
Other W. Hemisphere.....	1.9	^{2/}	1.7	^{2/}	2.6	^{2/}	.4	^{2/}
Total W. Hemisphere.....	6,846.2	1,987.9	6,723.0	1,802.7	7,544.7	1,849.1	7,787.4	1,886.7
Percentage of U.S. imports from Western Hemisphere.....	47	52	47	49	46	48	46	47

^{1/} U.S. trade embargo went into effect in February 1962. Subsequent imports reflect tobacco released from bonded warehouses.

^{2/} Less than \$50,000.

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Table 11.--U.S. agricultural imports from the Western Hemisphere: Major countries of origin by principal commodities, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-63

Country and commodity	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Brazil						
Coffee, green and roasted.....	625.9	495.7	398.9	368.1	362.5	363.9
Cocoa beans.....	40.8	37.7	32.5	21.8	7.4	19.6
Meats, including casings.....	1.3	3.6	3.2	6.5	6.4	4.1
Sisal and henequen.....	7.4	5.8	3.3	4.1	4.5	6.2
Brazil nuts.....	5.5	6.4	7.8	8.1	5.4	5.8
Carnauba wax.....	14.1	11.5	8.6	7.8	4.7	5.4
Oiticica oil.....	1.9	1.2	1.7	.8	1.9	.6
Castor oil.....	8.5	6.8	4.6	13.4	10.0	9.3
Tapioca flour.....	2.9	2.2	2.9	1.8	1.1	.7
Sugar.....	---	.2	10.9	34.4	40.0	58.3
Other agricultural products.....	30.2	19.7	21.1	16.8	18.3	19.0
Total agricultural imports.....	738.5	590.8	495.5	483.6	462.2	492.9
Mexico						
Coffee, green and roasted.....	60.5	78.9	57.6	64.9	62.9	37.4
Bananas.....	2.9	1.6	.5	1.3	.4	.3
Pineapples, canned and prepared.....	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.4
Other fruits and preparations.....	3.3	6.8	13.1	12.3	12.5	19.0
Tomatoes, fresh.....	11.5	11.0	20.5	11.6	17.4	20.7
Other vegetables and preparations...	4.1	6.1	7.7	6.9	9.8	10.3
Vanilla beans.....	1.1	1.7	2.3	1.2	.6	.2
Molasses, inedible.....	2.7	4.2	5.8	6.1	6.9	14.2
Feeds and fodders.....	7.0	4.2	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.8
Cotton, unmanufactured 1/.....	5.3	7.5	4.1	7.8	6.9	6.2
Sugar.....	1.0	4.6	43.5	66.5	47.2	48.4
Cocoa beans.....	1.7	3.1	1.3	1.8	4.2	8.2
Cattle.....	4.0	24.2	30.7	41.4	54.0	38.8
Meats, including casings.....	10.4	10.9	15.1	19.7	22.6	25.9
Other agricultural products.....	21.4	14.6	14.5	15.4	19.2	17.4
Total agricultural imports.....	138.5	181.4	223.0	262.7	271.0	252.2
Colombia						
Coffee, green and roasted.....	357.9	342.6	244.5	226.6	226.3	197.4
Bananas.....	5.3	1.9	.3	.2	2/	2/
Other agricultural products.....	.7	.4	.4	3/ 5.8	3/ 7.7	3/ 9.4
Total agricultural imports.....	363.9	344.9	245.2	232.6	234.0	206.8
Canada						
Feeds and fodders.....	26.5	13.5	10.1	10.6	10.0	14.1
Oats.....	40.0	9.1	1.5	1.2	2.1	4.0
Cattle.....	33.8	43.9	37.4	59.4	62.4	35.0
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen.....	13.9	9.5	6.9	9.8	7.2	6.3
Pork.....	22.2	26.8	21.6	21.0	21.5	21.4

Footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural imports from the Western Hemisphere: Major countries of origin by principal commodities, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-63

(continued)						
Country and commodity	Average: 1950-54	Average: 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
<u>Canada (continued)</u>						
Fruits and preparations.....	11.7	7.1	8.1	6.8	7.0	12.2
Malt liquors.....	2.3	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.7
Barley.....	30.5	26.2	14.1	15.8	5.8	7.8
Barley malt.....	3.2	5.3	7.4	7.4	8.5	5.0
Wheat grain, unfit for human consumption.....	21.5	11.3	10.3	10.1	6.7	6.3
Seeds, except oilseeds.....	9.0	7.3	7.9	9.0	9.1	8.4
Maple sugar and sirup.....	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.6	4.9	6.0
Vegetables and preparations.....	10.4	8.4	6.3	6.8	7.0	6.1
Other agricultural products.....	55.7	25.8	25.6	25.5	31.3	37.5
Total agricultural imports.....	285.1	203.5	167.5	193.8	188.3	174.8
<u>Argentina</u>						
Beef, canned and corned.....	30.4	20.7	14.8	19.8	15.3	24.1
Other meat.....	2.0	11.3	2.6	5.2	7.6	7.8
Sausage casings.....	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Casein and lactarene.....	6.8	9.3	8.5	6.1	6.2	5.6
Hides and skins.....	9.1	1.6	1.9	.9	2.1	1.5
Wool, unmanufactured.....	71.1	45.0	40.3	37.2	35.9	38.2
Tung oil.....	5.7	4.4	3.9	5.6	6.1	4.1
Other agricultural products.....	16.2	13.1	11.2	11.4	14.9	51.1
Total agricultural imports.....	143.2	107.0	84.5	87.6	89.6	133.9

1/ Includes linters.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

3/ 1961 includes \$5.0 million sugar; 1962, \$5.7 million; and 1963, \$6.5 million.

4/ Includes \$35.9 million sugar.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural imports from the Western Hemisphere: Principal products, by countries of origin, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-63

Commodity and country	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
<u>Coffee, green and roasted</u>						
Brazil.....	625.9	495.7	398.9	368.1	362.5	363.9
Central America.....	153.3	139.7	102.1	104.9	110.9	112.1
Colombia.....	357.9	342.6	244.5	226.6	226.3	197.4
Dominican Republic.....	19.7	22.0	19.1	11.4	17.0	15.1
Ecuador.....	12.4	16.8	14.5	7.9	15.1	11.3
Haiti.....	11.4	5.9	2.6	2.8	5.7	4.6
Mexico.....	60.5	78.9	57.6	64.9	62.9	37.4
Peru.....	2.5	8.4	15.4	15.9	18.7	19.3
Venezuela.....	30.6	28.4	18.0	16.1	12.1	13.5
Other Latin America.....	.7	8.0	3.8	2.9	4.7	2.3
Total Latin America.....	1,274.9	1,146.4	876.5	821.5	835.9	776.9
Total Western Hemisphere.....	1,274.9	1,146.4	876.5	821.5	835.9	776.9
Total world.....	1,356.3	1,287.5	1,003.4	964.0	989.6	956.9
Percent from Western Hemisphere....	94.0	89.0	87.4	85.2	84.5	81.2
<u>Sugar, cane and beet</u>						
Brazil.....	---	.2	10.9	34.4	40.0	58.3
Central America.....	.6	1.6	6.6	7.8	13.7	22.5
Cuba.....	310.0	334.6	235.0	---	---	---
Dominican Republic.....	2.4	7.6	43.1	35.0	96.7	80.4
Mexico.....	1.0	4.6	43.5	66.5	47.2	48.4
Peru.....	3.4	7.8	27.1	64.2	58.6	51.4
Other Latin America.....	.2	.6	14.7	51.4	40.8	1/ 87.7
Total Latin America.....	317.6	357.0	380.9	259.3	297.0	348.7
Total Western Hemisphere.....	317.8	357.1	381.1	259.6	297.9	348.7
Total world.....	403.5	465.2	507.1	457.5	509.3	608.9
Percent from Western Hemisphere....	78.8	76.8	75.2	56.7	58.5	57.3
<u>Meats</u>						
Canada.....	42.4	38.5	30.8	34.8	34.9	29.3
Argentina.....	34.3	33.6	18.7	26.4	24.4	33.4
Brazil.....	1.3	3.6	3.2	6.5	6.4	4.0
Mexico.....	10.4	10.9	15.1	19.7	22.6	25.9
Uruguay.....	7.0	2.4	3.8	5.4	5.6	5.5
Other Latin America.....	2.7	5.3	16.5	16.3	19.4	25.4
Total Latin America.....	55.7	55.8	57.3	74.3	78.4	94.2
Total Western Hemisphere.....	98.1	94.3	88.1	109.1	113.3	123.5
Total world.....	162.3	214.2	323.5	384.9	481.6	523.6
Percent from Western Hemisphere....	60.4	44.0	27.2	28.3	23.5	23.6
<u>Bananas</u>						
Central America.....	34.9	40.9	42.4	46.3	40.8	40.2
Colombia.....	5.3	1.9	.3	.2	2/	2/
Ecuador.....	13.2	23.2	30.9	27.4	34.5	39.2
Mexico.....	2.9	1.6	.5	1.3	.4	.3

Footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural imports from the Western Hemisphere: Principal products, by countries of origin, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-63

(continued)

Commodity and country	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Bananas (continued)						
Other Latin America.....	3.3	2.6	4.5	2.3	1.7	2.3
Total Latin America.....	59.6	70.2	78.6	77.5	77.4	82.0
Total Western Hemisphere.....	59.6	70.2	78.6	77.5	77.4	82.0
Total world.....	59.6	70.2	78.6	77.5	77.4	82.0
Percent from Western Hemisphere....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cattle						
Canada.....	33.8	43.9	37.4	59.4	62.4	35.0
Mexico.....	4.0	24.2	30.7	41.4	54.0	38.8
Total Western Hemisphere.....	37.8	68.1	68.1	100.8	116.4	73.8
Total world.....	38.0	68.2	68.2	100.8	116.6	74.1
Percent from Western Hemisphere....	99.5	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.6
Cocoa beans						
Brazil.....	40.8	37.7	32.5	21.8	7.4	19.6
Costa Rica.....	2.8	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.0
Dominican Republic.....	16.6	14.8	14.3	4.9	7.6	10.9
Ecuador.....	12.1	9.4	12.4	7.8	5.4	8.6
Mexico.....	1.7	3.1	1.3	1.8	4.2	8.2
Panama.....	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.2
Trinidad and Tobago.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.7
Venezuela.....	8.9	6.8	3.9	2.2	2.6	3.1
Other Latin America.....	2.7	2.9	2.8	1.1	1.2	1.3
Total Latin America.....	90.3	83.1	75.0	45.8	34.7	58.6
Total Western Hemisphere.....	90.3	83.1	75.0	45.8	34.7	58.6
Total world.....	192.3	160.3	143.1	159.5	131.4	135.2
Percent from Western Hemisphere....	47.0	51.8	52.4	28.7	26.4	43.3
Wool						
Canada.....	1.3	.5	.5	1.1	.9	.9
Argentina.....	71.1	45.0	40.3	37.2	35.9	38.2
Chile.....	4.7	.7	.4	.3	.4	.4
Peru.....	6.9	4.9	2.8	2.5	4.5	5.2
Uruguay.....	55.7	9.9	9.5	11.8	11.7	11.5
Other Latin America.....	1.1	1.0	.5	.6	.7	.4
Total Latin America.....	139.5	61.5	53.5	52.4	53.2	55.7
Total Western Hemisphere.....	140.8	62.0	54.0	53.5	54.1	56.6
Total world.....	408.2	220.4	196.9	197.7	209.4	225.9
Percent from Western Hemisphere....	34.5	28.5	27.4	27.1	25.8	25.1

1/ \$35.9 million from Argentina.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

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